ion of doctrines, not the centime of a he so latitudinarian and blasting to popular free- cognizance of the facts, for nothing seems clearer

alave representation might have come, outh by the same means and for aye, of any augmented representation in the Senate. In doing this, another fundamental conthe Union rests; and, indeed, deemed so important by Congress itself heretofore, that in receiving Juion each of the seventeen States which have entered it since the Constitution took effect, it gave to this vital principle fresh and impressive POOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES IN ALL RE-SPECTS WHATCHES "

ongress sanctions to be done, with a full o prevent its being done it is just as respone for, as if Congress itself had done the act upor e principle of that well known maxim in lay nls: Quod facit per alium, facit per sehe people of California by the Eexecutive De ertment of the Government, to absorb the whole f sea-girt California and exclude the South from tification by Congress of all California has done, rill affix the agency and responsibility of that aleful measure where it justly belongs, upon the California herself had nothing to do with it!

Should the bill then become a law, Congress will have palpably broken that fundamental condition of equality between the States, upon which the Union rests; and as the casus fizderis will have come, all the world will expect from that gallant son of a noble sire, who has now charge of the dition of equality between the States, upon which son of a noble sire, who has now charge of the Executive Department of Virginia (Gov. Floyd,) that he will abide the patriotic counsels of her Legislature and call her public authorities together, to take counsel upon her Federal rights and priviledges and to provide for their defence and their

to take coansel upon her Federal rights and priviledges and to provide for their defence and their safety! So much for one of the supposed cases, and the odor of reality it bears along with it; and now for the other.

As to the forming along with it; and the forming along with it; and now for the other. As to the fugutive slave question, the existing realities of the present day are immeasurably Manly's 40,656—Caldwell not heard from, and worse than the hypothesis I raised, touching the action of Congress in the past century. The action of Congress in the past century. The fundamental condition of the Constitution for the restitution of fugitive slaves has been broken ten long ago been rendered a dead letter and a mockery and Col. Reid's about 45,000. the hostile legislation of the free States, and the active and turbulent interference and opposition he received before-2,400 more than Gov. Manof their citizens: The slave States have again ly received in 1848-1,700 more than Mr. Cla and again been furtively invaded by the freebooters, and their citizens, reaching to immense amounts; have been feloniously plundered of their properties: Claimants, with the Constitution for their passports, have every where been assailed insulted, and failed of their reclamations: Arrests have been prevented—the captured have been rescued-and mobs, and even murders have followed A and frustrated the attempts of owners, to recover the property which the Constitution had assured the property which the Constitution had assured to them! I regret to add that the native State of your Excellency has been shamelessly conspicuous, in her deliberate and repeated breaches of this fundamental clause of the Constitution. Not many years ago, a rather remarkable person, who many years ago, a rather remarkable person, who was then Governor of your State, forgot his cath and shamed his duty, (doubtless under some "higher law,") by refusing to deliver up to the Governor of Virginia a fugitive from justice (under an adjoining clause of the Constitution,) who had fled from that State, after committing a felony in a theft of states. His delivery up was demanded for a felonious breach of the laws of Virginia; his delivery was refused on the ground that he had committed no breach of the laws of New York! For this and kindred exploits, in stimulating the citizens of New York to the plunder of slaves, and of bringing the two great sections into open and dangerous collisions; that great State made him her sening the two great sections into open and dangerous collisions; that great State made him her senator; and then in your hearing, sir, and addressing
your Excellency, he shamed the whole country,
in declaring, that the law of God had repealed the in declaring, that the law of God had repealed the clause in the Constitution providing for the restitution of fugitive slaves; and in the face of the solemn oath he had taken to support the Consti-tution in all its clauses, openly boasts of the un-

lished atrocities he meditates, through the

perjuries he has resolved on! But New York has other citizens who have shown their reverence for

the Constitution through riper perjuries than

and and was extinct under the weight of public and indignation and popular resistance, and should average annual losses in fugitive slaves, for the stitution of the United States; and, so once understood by the people of the South, last ten years, at 1550, but I have since received On motion by Mr. MASON. yours is to commence uncleansed and un-reliable information that an estimate of 2000 for the en of that leaven of federalism which, under considerably short of the mark! Well, sir, 2000 slaves rated at only \$500 apiece, gives us an agse and auspices of a better name, masks the ald the people's money be lavished upon gregate of \$1,000,000!—One million wholly lost to the South in a single year, without the consid-Federal soldiery, in military expeditions against felonious plunder, and Abolitionists the felons, and their States their accessories! It is the law e to the two Houses so ominously and ngly hints)-have a care, Mr. President, as well as the adage, which proclaims, that "The Receiver is as bad as the Thief!" What is to be done, Mr. President, to these foul wrongs; and to arrest them? Is there a prospect or a hope, that the South's hour of urning to rulers and a mercy to the oppressed! The cases I put were hypothetical ones, yet ach of them had a considerable odor of reality bout them. Congress has not, indeed, deprived retribution may yet come? Alas, sir! your Ex cellency well knows what the South has realized us, as yet of our slave representation, but it has taken away from us, and appropriated to the free States, every acre of the Federal territory out of for these 30 years; that with our noble Constitu-tion on her side, there has been no help for her in Congress—none in the past; and God help us, sir, there is none now! Nothing is to be done for her, unless she is content to be made a jest of, and taking nothing for the past, submits her pro-Senate. In doing this, another fundamental condition of the Union has been broken, far more invaluable to the South than that of slave representation, to wit: that Right of Envality between the States, upon which the whole fabric of after thirty years of endurance and forbearance and without a change but for the worst, the ques tion returns upon ns. What is to be done? Mus the South submit?—Ought she to submit?—Car she submit, without being branded with a dastard ism, that would dishonor and defame the race she FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES IN ALL RE- would exclaim, "MAY SHE PERISH SOONER!" If, with a Constitution vouchsafing her all she has claims to and all asks for, she can yet have no justice, and no help in the Union, from the tyranloubt, that the admission of California with her nous majorities who administer the Constitution, all prophecy is a cheat, and all history an imposmonstrous appropriation of territory, stretching from Oregon to Mexico, and shutting out the ture, if she does not seek that justice and that help out of the Union! Look to it, sir! Un bouth forever from the sea, was not a palpable and xtinction of those inalienable Rights of Equality, can these oppressions are put an end to-unles the Executive veto is brought down upon that which the Constitution was founded? Is it not equally strange, that any one should doubt, that unconstitutional California bill, should it find it way unaltered to the White House,-vou must be blind to the portents which now darken the Southern heavens, if you can hope to reach the

> the patriotism that shall save it! RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

ides of January and escape the calamities of a rup-tured Federation! Ponder on it sir! The Ex-

ecutive right arm guided by wisdom may avert the catastrophe, by arresting this measure and bringing all sections of the country to a pause! Once employ that right arm in unsheathing the

sword of State, and in the roar of the first volley

of Federal musketry aimed at the citizens of a sov-

the Union and all will be lost! The whole coun

try will realize that the power to save or destroy the Union is devolved on you, and may God of

his goodness vouchsafe you, the wisdom and

North Carolina Election. The North Carolina Standard thus sums the result of the late election :

well as it was two years since, and the votes of Yancey and Gates, as they voted before, and Col. Reid will have 44,973, and Gov. Manly Miller, Phelps, Upham, Walker, and Winthrop The act of Congress of 1793 hes 41,935. Gov. Manly's vote will be about 42,000,

Col. Reid has received 3,300 votes more than received in 1844—and 1,500 more than General Taylor got in 1848. The whole vote for Reid and Manly in the present election, will be some

800 more than it was in 1848. What a glorious victory!

RATIFICATION MEETING AT PLEASANT HILL.—
On Wednesday, the 24th ult., a large portion of the citizens of Pleasant Hill vicinity convened. A meeting was organized by calling Col. S. M. Hill to the chair, and W. F. Crumpton requested to act as Secretary.
On motion of Thomas Riggs, a committee

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings and resolutions be published in the Selma Reporter and Dallas Gezette.

Meeting adjourned.

W. F. Caumpton, Secretary.
Selma Dallas (Co.) Alabama Raporter.

the Constitution through riper perjuries than these; for I have it from the very highest authority, that the single town of Rochester contains at this moment, no less then 300 fugifies slares? And but a few months ago, "The New York Vigilance Anti-Slavery Society" presided by the opulent Gerret Smith, publicly proclaimed and published in the city of New York, that they had committed felonies within the current year against the slave property of the South, amounting to \$575,500, and, Oh, shame upon her public authorities! not a public functionary stirred to bring these self-convicted felons to justice and there were "none to make them afraid!" Your Excellency can readily suppose that depredations to this amount.

"none to make them afreid!" Your Excellency can readily suppose that depredations to this amount by a single committee and in a single year, would amount to vast sums of money in a course of years, could the depredations of all other committees be brought into the account. I have myself striven to find some clue to the South's losses in fugitive slaves, and published a pamphlet time weeks since, founded upon authentic its, and besed upon the most moderate estimates, and found them reaching, nevertheless, to the astounding aggregate of upwards of \$22,000,000 in the course of some thirty or forty years, and for every dollar of which the Constitution points to the free States for retribution, and for

## CONGRESSIONAL

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, August 15, 1850.

And thinks your Excellency, that the wrong has been redressed and the amount refunded? Not to a shilling's value! Thinks your Excellency that the evil has been arrested and that the free States On motion by Mr. MASON,

The Senate proceeded to consider bill No. 23, in desist? Then arount thee of the error, and take lation to fugitive slaves, being the bill to provide but that these depredations are extensively and raand the Constitution as this, went down with but that these depredations are extensively and ra-ash and was extinct under the weight of pub-

> On motion by Mr. MASON, Ordered, That said bill be made the special order for Monday next, and every day thereafter intil disposed of.

The reception and entering of the protest ome Southern Senators to the passage of the eration of one doit in value!-Ravished spoils of California bill came up for consideration

The following clause was added to the protest The following clause was added to the protest:

"Because the admission of California as a State into the Union without any previous reservation, asserted to by her of the public domain, might involve an actual surrender of that domain to, or at all events places its future disposal at the mercy of that State, and as no reaccution in the bill can be binding upon her until she assents to it, as her dissent "hereafter" would in no manner affect or impair the act of her admission."

Mr. BADGER, who yesterday declared his in-

tention to vote in favor of granting the request asked by some members of the Senate of entering a protest against the passage of the bill for the adn of California, stated to-day, that the remarks of the senators from Maryland and Louis iana, (Messrs. PRATT and Downs) led to a more thorough examination of the subject, and a conse-quent change of views. He now regarded that the entering of this protest apon the journal would be establishing a dangerous precedent. Mr. B. then gave his reasons at length for that

The question of the reception of the protest and of its insertion in the journal was further disssed by Messrs. HUNTER, BUTLER, CASS, DAVIS, Mississippi, Torney, and Soule in favor, and Messis. Walker, Benton, Pratt, Downs,

Houston, and Whitcome against.

Mr. CASS was still of the opinion expressed yesterday. Reflection, and listening to the dis-cussion of the subject had strengthened that opinion. The entering of a protest upon the journal was not forbidden by the Constitution. The Convention that framed that Constitution left the Senate to exercise its own discretion in this matter. He attached no importance to the mere entering upon the journal of a paper of this kind—the journal was not read by the people at large. If this paper was of such a character as to be productive of a vast amount of evil, it would not be remedied by refusing an insertion of it upon the journal. It had already been published, and would soon be in the hands of the people all over the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, thought that more importance had been given to the paper by its opponents than it could possibly have attained if it had been suffered quietly to be placed upon the journal. He then, in a masterly manner, spoke of the general subjects connected with the protest, and declared his firm attachment to a Constitutional Union.

On motion, the question of the reception of the protest was laid on the table—yeas 22, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dedge, of Wisconian Davis, of Massachusetts, Dedge, of W Convention that framed that Constitution left the this paper was of such a character as to be productive of a vast amount of evil, it would not be

the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, thought that more journal. He then, in a masterly manner, spoke of the general subjects connected with the protest, ereign State, we shall hear the parting knell of

As follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Downs, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Smith, Underwood, Upham, and Winthrop—22.

NAYS—Messrs, Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa Hunter, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—19.

The bill to provide a territorial government for New Mexico was taken up, the title amended and OF THE UNION."

"Let our rivalry and competition be, not about old party feuds; but who shall most stoutly stand by the cause of his section and most gallantly bear its standard against the common adver-

New Mexico was taken up, the title amended and passed; yeas 27, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whittomb—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Davis, of Massachustits.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By unanimous consent the following resolution

offered by Mr. Dorr, was received and agreed to: Resolved. That the Secretary of War, be required to communicate to this House a copy of the report, survey, plans, and estimates of the Topographical Engineers, for the improvement of the harbor of Ozaukee, in the State of Wisconsin. Mr. BAYLY moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The mo-tion was agreed to.

M. C. Morehouse, Stephen Woodward,

Mr. BURT, of South Carolina, took the Chair, and stated that the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was before the committee for con-

priation bill was before the committee for consideration and action.

Mr. DUER, of New York, rose and addressed the committee in reference to the President's late message relating to Texas, stating his intention to reply to several who had preceded him, and to give his views of the constitutional duty imposed on the President in reference to the question at issue. He believed it was incumbent on the Executive to define the rights of the inhabitants in the acquired territory under the treaty, and to protect and defend them in the rights thus determined to and defend them in the rights thus determined to belong to them, with the entire army and navy, if necessary, and without waiting for Congress to define these rights by law, or for the judiciary to interpret them. He believed that the act of 1795, conferred on the Executive powers sufficiently general thus to authorize the employment of force. general thus to authorize the employment of force, but no act of Congress, in his opinion, was absolutely necessary, as the Constitution itself was all that was requisite. He maintained it was the all that was requisite. He maintained it was the duty of the Executive of the Federal Government to enforce by the military arm any law, passed with the constitutional forms, against the Executive of a State government, who should resist it pursuant to an act passed in accordance with the constitution of said State. He did not believe that the sovereign people of such a State should be left to decide whether their State, or their Federal Government, was assuming a power not granted to it.

Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, thought that all the positions of the message, had not yet been met in the discussion. He affirmed that the message was jesuitical in its character. It pretended that the Executive was not empowered to settle the question of boundary, and yet, that which it assumed it was the duty of the Executive to do by virtue of the treaty, was in fact a virtual settlement of the present seasion of Congress.

2d. Resolved, That in pursuance of the recommendation of the Nativilla Convention, this meeting appoint one delegate, and an alternate, to represent Russell county in said convention, this meeting appoint one delegate, and an alternate, to represent Russell county in said convention, this meeting appoint one delegate, and an alternate, to represent Russell county in said convention, this meeting appoint one delegate, and an alternate, to represent Russell county in said convention, this meeting appoint one delegate, and an alternate, to represent Russell county in said convention, this meeting appoint one delegate, and an alternate, to represent Russell county in said convention, the mendation of the Nativilla Convention, the mendation of the Selected, That the boundary of Texas was definitely settled, as prescribed in her constitution on the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

4th. Resolved, That the boundary of Texas was definitely settled, as prescribed in her constitution of the selected, as prescribed in her constitution of the selected, as prescribed in her constitution of the selected, as prescribed in her

in her defence.

6th. Resolved, That after calm and patient investigation of the self-styled Compromise bill, of the Senate of Committee, we can never yield our assent thereto; but believe it to be the duty of the Senate of Texas. The position taken by the Executive, made it necessary for Congress either to pass a bill such as had already come from the Senate, or to incur the almost certain hazard of hostilities between the State of Texas and the Federal authorities. He differed in one point from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Seddon). It was, that if the Federal Government by law, undertook to define and establish the boundary of Texas, the President would find ample authority in the act of 1807, to enforce with military power the jurisdiction of the United States, up to the line so defined and established, should it be resisted by Texas.—But yet he believed that the claim of Texas rightfully extended to the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source.

Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, remarked

from his habits of confining himself to the ques-tion by the course the debate had taken. He fully

from his habits of confining himself to the question by the course the debate had taken. He fully endorsed the views of the geatleman from Virginia, (Mr. Skudos) and the gentlemen from Georgia, (Messra. Striffers and Tooms) who had preceded him, particularly in reference to powers conferred by the acts of 1795 and 1807, and he should not, therefore, go over the ground that had been so well and firmly trod by them. He maintained the title of Texas to all the territory claimed by her, and depicted the Federal Government in the attitude of holding out to Texas the sword in the attitude of holding out to Texas the sword in one hand and the purse in the other. He could nover degrade himself by voting a bribe, nor be so forgetful of his duty to his constituents in this hour of peril to their interests, as to vote to relinquish a portion of the territory of a slaveholding. State, to gorge the cormorant maw of the anti-slavety section. It was a proposition which those who were striving to restrict, confine and injure the slaveholding interests of this confederacy. But he did not act with the trusted that nothing would be done. The Exist of this confederacy. But he did not act with the trusted that nothing would be done. The Exist of this confederacy. But he did not act with the would take the latter course. He valued the would take the latter course. He valued the Linion not lightly, but highly. He valued justice, between these States. But, when the Union not lightly, but highly. He valued the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the foor, and after

Crawford, Ala., August 3, 1850.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, obtained the

oor, and after reporting an enrolled bill from the

Committee having charge of such matters, he then

occeded to address the Committee. [The posi-

on of the Reporter was such as to preclude the

emarks of the honorable gentleman from reach-

Before concluding, he gave way to a motion for

he Committee to rise, which was carried. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, moved (at

'clock, which was agreed to.

'clock) that the House take a recess until 7

The friends of the Missouri Line, without dir

The friends of the Missouri Line, without dis-tinction of party, are most respectfully invited to be present; and all others who are for a compro-mise honorable to the South—who are for a divi-sion of the Territory, and opposed to any measure which takes our land to convert into "Free-soil," and then takes our money to buy more for the

ame purpose.

The people will be addressed by a number of distinguished gentlemen from this and the adjoining States, whose names will be announced in

Wm. B. Parker

Samuel Dinkins, John Rutherford

John B. Ross,

Martin Hall, Marcus A. Franklin Thomas Woolfolk, C. B. Nottingham,

Joseph Seymour, Robert F. Ousley

James Seymour,
James Taylor,
A. G. Bostwick,
Wm. D. Mims,
Cicero A. Tharp,
A. M. Smith.

Robert F. Ousley, E. S. Rogers, Brown & Harris, George Payne, Harmon H. Howard,

James Dean, B. H. Moultrie,

eroy Napier, amuel B. Hunter,

E. L. Strohecker,

Charles Thompson R. A. L. Atkinson

Thomas King, Henry G. Ross, Pulaski S. Holt,

Macon, Ga., July 22, 1850.

ng his ear.]

days. The prisoner is a young man about twenty-two years of age, and has been engaged for some time past in the shop of Mr. Navlor. on the corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania evenue, as coach trimmer. There was consi derable conflicting testimony, and some pretty derable conflicting testimony, and some pretty strong evidence offered against him. A knife was found in his possession, exactly answering to the dimensions of the wound. There were spots of blood upon the knife, and also upon a shirt which was found between his trunk and the wall, at his boarding house. It further appeared that he was at Shad's shop, a little groggery on E street, on Sunday night; and one witness, by the name of Clarvoe, testified that he left the shop in company with the prisoner, and as they were going out of the narrow alley they met Ragan going in, and that the prisoner struck him and knocked him down, and made some passes at him, and immediately after witness saw him put up his knife, and upon witness asking "what he was doing, and what it was for," prisoner made some indifferent reply, apparently unconcerned, and they passed out.

Breadstuffs.—The market for flour was quiet, without change in prices. Wheat unchanged. Indian corn had further declined 6d.
Provisions.—There was an improved inquiry for beef. Pork, old and new, had slightly advanced. Bacon—a fair business doing at full prices. Shoulders were wanted. Hams neglected. Lard, small sar previous prices.
Groceries.—Sugars in good demand at 6d advance. Coffee.—The market at Liverpool was steady, without animation. At London, on Fridaedy, prices were lower and the market dull.
Tobacco—The sales last month were 1,390 hhds. The general character of the market is that of increased firmness. Some descriptions of Tobacco have improved. Bacon—a fair business doing at full prices. Shoulders were wanted. Hams neglected. Lard, small star previous prices.
Groceries.—Sugars in good demand at 6d advance. Coffee.—The market at Liverpool was steady, without animation. At London, on Fridaedy, prices were lower and the market dull.
Tobacco—The sales last month were 1,390 hhds. The general character of the market set. Provisions.—There was an improved inquiry for beef. Pork, old and new, had slightly advanced. Bacon—a fair business an improved inquiry strong evidence offered against him. A knife parently unconcerned, and they passed out. There was testimony introduced in behalf of the defence, which was conducted by E. C. Morgan, Esq., tending to explain and rebut the evidence of the prosecution; but after a pro-tracted and careful investigation by the Justices, he was committed to jail for trial at the next erm of the District Court

THE DAGUERREAN ART.—BENNETT'S GALLERY. The Daguerran Art.—Bennett's Gallert.

This art was first introduced by M. Daguerre, an ingenious French artist, not many years since, and of so much value did the Government of France regard it, that they purchased the right of him at a high price, for the benefit of the public. It was soon practised by artists all over the continent, but very imperfectly, the impression being the death of Lord John Rusbours and 486 houses but destroyed. The church, ambassador of the municine the West Indies.

The Greenock Advertiser says—"A strong probability exists of a direct passenger communication being opened between Greenock and New York, by a line of Screw Steamers, the property The recent victory of the Danes over the Schleslantic, and to Yankee skill and ingenuity is the
world indebted for the perfection and importance
to which it is now brought. Our prefessed crists,
who have already acquired high reputation as
painters, are the men who, with the advantage of
previous artistic skill and experience, have done
the most to elevate and improve this art.

Of this clear is Mo Paresti. The Admirality have given notice of the
artists to much discussion in the
London journals.

Prussia has refused to take
part in the conference, and has withdrawn its
Envoy from Frankfort, rather than acquiesce in
the designs of Austria to reconstitute, on the old
footing, the Central Diet, blown to the winds by
the revolution of 1848.

The British Admirality have given notice of the
arrival on Thursday of intelligence from Captain

Of this class is Mr. Bennett, whose extensive Gallery is on Pennsylvania avente. Looking through his extensive collection a few days since, we observed the "shadows" of very many of our "first men," which we venture to say "will never grow less." Distinctness of impression, good taste in the arrangement of the figures and delicacy of coloring characterize all his pictures.

The British Admirality have given notice of the arrival on Thursday of intelligence from Captain Austin, and the English and American squadrons sent in sent of Sir John Franklin. Captain Austin on board the Eugenia, transport, left whale Fish Island, on the 23d of June, all well—perfect in every equipment; the steamers with six weeks coal on board. The day after Captain Austin sailed, the American expedition consisting of two schooners, arrived at Whale Fish Island and sailed to the northward on the 29th, all well.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Tuesday the Naional Guards, accompanied by a large party, made a trip to Alexandria on board the Columbia. On their return late in the evening, Mr. Cornelius E. Tims, who was one of the company, a day at Glasgow, by which a number of persons lost their lives. gentleman well known in this city, and for some time a member of the City Council, stepped into the side boat, which was suspended, as is into the side boat, which was suspended, as is usual along side, and after passing some distance in playfully startling the passengers by rocking men, who were separated from the French the boat, but hardly had their attention been diverted from him, when they were roused at real danger, and the cry of " a man ever board." to rescue him, but without success. He was minate the differences between Denmark and probably carried under the boat and went to the ottom before aid could be extended to him.

AMUSEMENT .- The EUTERPEAN SERENADERS. will return to this city on Monday next, when we shall have an opportunity of hearing them, under their new organization. We stated a short time since that Dr. Brown had added to his company two lady artistes, highly accombine to take part in the sittings of the Committee in the Assembly have reported against the resolution allowing members of the Assembly resident in Paris, during the proregation. will return to this city on Monday next, when plished in both vocal and instrumental music.

sion on the 19th instant, Chief Justice Cranch the seat of war, that the retreat of the Schleswig presiding. There will be several interesting cases Holstein army at the battle of Idstedt, was more

A notice having appeared over the signature of Many Citizens of the First Ward," in the National Intelligencer of the 14th instant, for the citizens of that ward to meet at the Union Engin zens of that ward to meet at the Union Engine house, on Wednesday evening the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, to deliberate on the propriety and necessity of appealing to the corporate authorities to enter the such laws as will ensure future peace and good order, by the suppression of riots and assemblages of disorderly people at night, and the establishment of a sufficient police to carry into full effect such laws as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted.—NATHANIEL FAYE, Esq., was called to the chair, and James J. Dickins, Esq., appointed secretary.

appearance, to state more specifically his view upon the subject of his call, and to make corresponding ponding suggestions, and the meeting not being as numerous as was desirable, on so important a subject, it was adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock; when our fellow citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES J. DICKINS, Secretary. [Aug 15.

New ORLEANS, Angust 10, 1850. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—INDIAN DEPARDATIONS.—Galveston dates of the 7th report continued Indian depredations; 200 attacked Captain Ford's camp at San Antonio Diego, and took several horses; also Davis' Rancho, and captured a train of nucles; afterwards attacked a party of "Mustangers," killed seven, and wounded nine

wild Cat, the Seminole Chief, with 700 In Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief, with 700 Indians, are peaceably disposed. They have settled near Eagle Pass, and made a compact to protect the Mexicans from the Camanches.

Governor Bell has issued commissions for raising troops in almost every county, for Santa Fe, to be ready to march on 1st September.

Lieut. Thomas Mason was drowned in the Rio Grande.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara 3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ADVANCE IN COTTON-FLOUR UNCHANGED-DE

HALIFAX, August 14-10 A. M. The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived at her wharf here at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to August 3d, and from London to the 2d.

The political news is not very important.

The steamer Atlantic sails on the 21st instant.

Every berth in her has already been taken. Jenny
Lind has positively taken passage in her for New

MONEY-AMERICAN STOCKS.

Money continues abundant, discounts are easy, Consols closed Wednesday at 97, Thursday and Friday at 96? Bullion in the Bank is about 16,-000,000 pounds.

American Stocks steady, but business rather limited; United States Stock unvaried; Pennsylvania 5's, 84 a 85; Maryland 5's, 90 a 91.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Murder.—Arrest and Commitment of Frank Camper.—On Wednesday morning Frank Camper was arrested and brought before Justices Morsell and Goddard, charged with having murdered Martin Ragan on the might of the 11th or on the morning of the 12th inst., on E street. The examination took place in the City Hall court-room, and occupied two STATE OF TRADE.

THE MARKETS. Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 3d.—There was a ct, per lb. advance in cotton after the departure of the Pacific. Fair Orleans is quoted 8½ d. Sales of the week 117,000 bales, of which speculators took 41,000 and exporters 12,000. The Havre cotton market was active on Thursday at advanced

rates.

Breadstuffs.—The market for flour was quiet

The exciting topic in the House of Common continues to be the admission or non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in Parliament.

of Baron Rothschild to his seat in Parliament.

A serious forgery on the Austrian Bank of Vienna has just been discovered in London. It appears that a person named Hill had been apprehended with forged notes on that Bank to the amount of £15,000.

A man named Jones has been brought up at the London police office, for having in his possession a letter, threatening the death of Lord John Russell.

The recent victory of the Danes over the Schles- Nothing new from Bulgaria.

and and sailed to the northward on the 29th, all well. The seasons for explorations considered fairly opened, but no intelligence has been obtained of the missing vessels.

The celebrated Liebig is about to visit the Uni-

ted States, for the purpose of lecturing on chem

The Minister of Marine has bestowed a gold

whaler Geo'l Test.
The Danish Ambassador has had several interviews with the President. It is said the Frence, in conjunction with the English and was raised on all sides. Every effort was made Prussian Governments, are negotiating to terthe Duchies by treaty, in the Assembly.

The French railways were reported to be in a deplorable condition.

An extraordinary equiler arrived with despatches from Germany, touching the Danish question.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

It appears from the latest intelligence from

owing to a want of ammunition than as the re-sult of a hard fought field, and no doubt exists but that the retreat was perfectly orderly, and that the army will be speedily ready for action The news of the battle in the Duchies has

excited a fury th-oughout Northern Germany, and in Hanover a meeting has been held, at which 4000 persons were present, to petition the king that the Hanoverian army might be sent to the aid of Schleswig Holstein.

ITALY.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION -On July 19, an attempt was made upon the life of Nardoni, the director of the secret police at Rome, and for many years head spy and falus Achates of the many years head spy and falus Achates of the pontificial Government. He was traversing the Vicolo dell' Ahate, a noted locality for assassinations, when he observed two individuals, one of whom was pretending to read a paper, and looked in a suspicious manner at the cavaliere out of the corner of his eye. The cavaliere had hardly time to scrutinize the two lonngers before the one who had been reading disappeared, and the other drawing a poignard, edvanced

was sent to the Cardinal Vicar to obtain his per

summary vengeance upon the person of his as sailant, but the latter pleaded for his life in consideration of the imporant evelations he could make concerning his accomplete. He was therefore handcuffed and taken he fore the criminal tribunal to undergo a pre impary examination, from which it resulted that he was a native of Frascati, Domenico Pace by fathe, a bricklayer by trade; his statements also served to implicate several individuals, some of whom were immediately captured by the people, while others thought proper to abscond. Last night a great number of persons were arrested, and it is rumored that the death of Nardoni was to have been merely the opening set of a band of conrumored that the death of Nardoni was to have been merely the opening act of a band of conspirators, who had formed a plot for the extermination of the most obnoxious Government agents. Many people, however, sirewdly suspect that the whole affair has been got up by Nardoni himself, to justify him in the arrest of some hundreds of well-known liberals, against whom no accusation can be brought, and for whose imprisonment no plausible pretext has been hitherto discovered. At the town of Frascati some sentiments had been lately expressed hostile to the existing state of things, by individuals who will no doubt now pay dearly for their imprudence.

their imprudence.
PROGRESS OF THE GUERILLAS.—The band of Il Passatore continues to infest the Tuscan and Papal States. He has beaten the Austrian troops sent against him. He has two pieces o cannon, and has divided his band into three bodies, giving each a commander; they are well provided with arms and oney.

GERMANY.

More German Unity.—The Austrian Cabi More German Unity.—The Austrian Cabinet has issued circular dispatches, announcing a general assembly of the Confederation at Frankfort. An attempt is thus made formally to restore the former organ of the Bund. In support of this position, it is said that the Austrian answer to the Prussian proposal, that the decision of the Frankfort Congress should be held definitive, arrived at Berlin on the 24th. It was reported that the contents amount to It was reported that the contents amount refusal. From Berlin, under date of the inst., we learn that the Prussian envoy has been recalled from Vienns. It was stated that at a Cabinet Council, held on the 26th, the Minister of War proposed to place the army on a war footing, but that the expense of 30,000,000 florins involved in that measure, was unavoidable.

Preparations are made for bringing the army

on a war footing within ten days. It seems positive that two army corps are to be directed toward Krewznach and Wetzler, and that a third toward Krewznach and Wetzler, and that a third will occupy the environs of Erfort. The Customs Congress cannot agree upon the proposed alterations in the tariff of the Customs Union. The Kolner Zeitung publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Berlin, July 24, stating that the free city of Lubec had hastened to ratify the treaty of peace with Denmark, and had intimated the same to the Schleswig-Holstein Startbelterschaft. This Hannwerinns are how. Stanthalterschaft. The Hanovarians are, how-

GREAT FIRE.—A terrible and destructive onflagration has reduced the city of Samara, decriment of Standark, to roins; 33 stone ouses, and 486 houses built of wood, have been destroyed. The church, the residence of the ambassador of the municipal and judicial authorities, the prison, the hospital, the post office, 126 corn magazines, &c., have been destroyed. Fears are entertained of the clive crop of Turkey proving in some degree del

DR. BROWN'S EUTERPEAN OPERATIC TROUPE. open at the above popular place of amus ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19,

And will continue during the week. On MONDAY EVENING will be presented, the Burlesque Opera of
LASOMNAMBULA. And the laughable Burlesque of THE LOVERS.

For particulars see future advertisement August 15. FOR CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—THROUGH PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back. New York to San Francisco and Dack.

In the first attempts of this Company to meet
the wants of travel to California, by providing

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Their Pacific Line, from Panania to San Francisco, consults of the
REPUBLIC, Capt. HUDSON.
ITHMUS, Capt. HUDSON.
COLUMBUS, Capt. Press.
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FALCON, Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S.

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